MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1871.

Amusements To-day. Barnum's Great Museum, &c. - Rink, 3d av. and 63d ste Booth's Theatre-Hamlet. Bryant's Opera House - ftb av. and 23d rt. Ffith Avenue Theatre - Divarer. Grand Opera Bonse - The Streets of New York. Lina Edwin's Theatre-Opera Boufe, with Aimee. Riblo's Garden-Cur American Count.
New York Circus-14th d., opposite Academy of Music.
Olympte Theatre-Humpty Dumpty.
St. James Theatre-The Thorpe Brethers. Stadt Theatre-The Berlin Exposition Company. Tony Pastor's Opera House-New Attractions.
Theatre Comique-Who Stele the Mensy.
Union Sunare Theatre-Brilliant Nevelties. Wood's Museum Streets of New York. Matines.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

for President : LYMAN TRUMBULL. OF HALINOIS.

for Vice President : SAMUEL J. TILDEN. OF NEW YORK.

1. One term of office for the President, and no more : the Constitution to be amended to secure

II. Both Grantism and Tweedism to be abolished in national affairs by laws for the summary punish ment of present-taking and bribe taking as well as

III. Universal amnesty and restoration of politi al rights to all persons concerned in the late rebel

IV. Reform in the Civil Service, so that appoin ment to office will no longer depend on party patronage, and cannot be used as a means of corrupting the politics of the country and perpetuating unworthy men in high places; and so that the Presi dent cannot appoint his own relations or these o

V. Reform of the revenue; reduction in the num ber of revenue officers and the expenses of collect ing duties and taxes; fixed salaries for all revenue officers; the abolition of import duties on all the necessaries of hie, and the reduction of other duties to a consistent, rational, and moderate system; the abolition of unconstitutional and superfluous internal taxes, leaving only stamps, tobacco, and distilled

spirits as the subjects of such taxation. VI. Legislation to prevent the levy of blackmail epon clerks and other public officers for party politi cal purposes, and for the summary punishment slike of those who demand and those who pay such and Lieutenant Captain-General prisoners in contributions.

Seneca Sandstone.

According to the books of the Seneca Sandstone Company, President GRANT owns \$25. 000 in its stock; and in the service of this Company, and with a view of increasing its profits, he has connived and assisted in the enormous fraud by which a debt of four mil lion dollars has been fixed upon the people of the District of Columbia, while two mi lions are to be exacted from them by direc taxation. In order to accomplish this fraud. the managers of the District Governmentevery one of them interested in the profits of the Seneca Company-imported twenty thou sand voters from the surrounding counting of Maryland and Virginia, suppressed at the polls all ballots against the fraud, and allow ed only ballots in its favor to be supplied t the voters, while liberal quantities of ale and whiskey were furnished to stimulate the zeal of these who were bought up to accomplish this enormous wrong. A more shameless outrage was nev r committed by the Tam many roblers and forgers in the height o their recklessness and their power.

Or these six million dollars thus saddle upon the prople of the District, a very large proportion is to be speut in the purchase of this Sen on sandstone. It has been charge that the \$25,000 which President Grant holds in the stock of this Company was all given to him as a present, and that it was in return for this present that he not only per mitted and encouraged the outrages while we have mentioned, but expressly as prove and enderses them in his message. But no cording to a semi-official statement from th White House published in the New York Wass of Friday, the President's stock cas Lim \$10,000 That is to say, he holds \$10, CCO of this stock which he paid for at par, and he also holds \$15,000 which was given Lim as a present. It is thus seen that the excuse made on behalf of the President respecifing this stock is the same as in regard to every other offence against law and propricty with which he is charged. He has committed the offence, that he admits; but it is not so large as has been asserted; in

consequence whether GRALT has been helbby \$45,000 to prest totable power as Product in printed by the interests of the Sens millions alredy provided, houses Corgress for additional appropriations. He must have satisfactory dividences, both on the \$10,000 for, and the \$15,000 which he admits we

given to him as a present.

But in this matter the question of present telling is comparatively unimportant. The great thing is the immense fraud and robbery arranged and committed by the Washington Ring, and the air clous share of the President in their transactions. Why should TWEED, CONNOLLY, and their fellows be arrested and punished in New York, and the members of the Sandstone conspiracy in Washington go unscathed of justice?

Information about Cuba.

Some ten days ago a despatch was reclived at Washington from Havana which states that "the volunteers would probably soiz

wound have deed not been an the three still a From the importance attributed to this des | England of the British North American post fince of brother-in-law Casar, will doubtless patch-it was the subject of a Cabinet discussion on the 21th wit -the public might £1,093,500, nearly the whole of which went be induced to believe its truth. It was in to the Dominion of Canada. And while in

lusion of the outside world. The volunteers last ten years, those incurred in the North will not seize upon the island and set up for themselves, for the simple reason that they did so over two years ago.

but mainly for the suppression of the volun-

Havana he was a volunteer, and as such he

there. The volunteers are not confined to

Havana. Bodies of them, under the orders

every seaport, and for all practical purposes

they seized the island and set up for them-

selves. They drive an American Consul out

of Cuba, and HAMILTON FISH criminally

connives at the transfer of the dominion

of the island to them when he accepts the pal-

try excuse of the Governor of Santiago that

he was powerless in the hands of the volun-

teers. Spain solemnly promises the United

States that the war shall be conducted in a

civilized manner, and then decorates mur-

derers and assassins with the Cross of Cuba.

The volunteers exile whom they please-

even American chizens-and Spain is im-

potent to repress them. The President of

the United States remonstrates with Spain

against the barbarity of a proclamation

issued by VALMASEDA when in a subordi-

nate command, and forthwith the volunteers

declare that VALMASEDA shall be appointed

Captain-General, and Spain appoints him.

The Spanish Cortes pass an absurd law,

which, under the title of an emancipa-

tory act, only relieves owners from the

duty of supporting useless slaves, and the

volunteers openly forbid its publication or

execution in the island. Finally the volun

teers compel the delivery to them in Havana

for execution of eight young lads, perfectly in-

nocent of all offence, and with mobs of eight

thousand around the Palace, and five to six

thousand around the jail they keep the

acting Captain General confined in the for-

mer, and the Governor, Chief of Artillery,

the latter until the sentences of death are

Gen. BANKs's demand for official informa-

tion about Cuba can produce nothing. No

American Consul, even if he wished and was

able to report the truth, would dare to do so

to-day. His life would be sacrificed for com-

pliance with what ought to be his duty. But

about the state of Caba beyond the facts

which are patent to all, and disputed by

The Audacity of the Brooklyn Ring.

On Thursday and Friday of last week the

aspectors of the First Election District o

e Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, were put of

trial. The indictment charged them with

placing 500 spurious votes in the ballot box.

and returning these votes as ballots prop-

erly received by them in discharge of their

duty. The evidence was conclusive. The poll

list showed that the first five hundred names

ad been written in the book before the vot-

og began. Among the names on this list

were those of A. J. GARVEY, AUGUST BEL-

MONT, and other noted New Yorkers. The

idence clearly proved that the ballo

ox was stuffed with votes to tally

with the list. It was a physica

impossibility to poll the number of votes re

corded by the Inspectors during the hours of

election. The spurious names could not

have been written in the poll-book and the

votes placed in the box without the know

The evidence being all in, on Friday Judge

McCun charged the jury, and they retired

Immediately after the jury left the court

room, and before any discussion of the case

John O'Nem, one of the jurymen, declared

he had made up his mind and would not

agree with the rest of the jurors under any

circumstances. Such is the assertion of the

foreman. After seven hours, Judge McCur

ordered the jury into court, and questioned

the foreman as to the dissenting man. The

foreman replied: "The dissenting jaror

fraud proved in this case at all." In answe

to a question from the Judge, G'NEIL

said that no discussion could change his opinion. The jury was discharged

District Attorney Mounts then aske

that the prisoners' ball be increased, as

han that improper influences have be

ised in this trial." Judge McCun imm

ave even been indicted for false voting, be

ameful result of Friday's proceedly

e men who have robbed and are now ro

ing your treasury. What are you going to

Ingratitude of the Canadians.

It really seems ungrateful in the Cana

liaus to desire annexation to the Unite

ltates so ardently as the most intelligent o

hem do, when it is considered what the

nother country has done for them. It is to

Great Britain that they owe the most valua-

ble of their internal improvements, and when

troops have been sent to the provinces, of

late years, it has been, not to subjugate the

people, but to spend their pay among the

rem the fercelty of the Fenians.

Canadian shopkeepers, and protect them

Recent parliamentary reports issued in

Lendon prove that the policy of retaining

assession of Canada is an unprofitable one

r the English, and that the expenses

larged to Great Pritain for the mainte

anner of its interests in North America are

dereasing every year. The told expense to

s ssions for the year 1808 9 amounted to

do about it?

loes not consider that there has been any

ledge of the Inspectors.

what further information can be needed

signed and executed.

of the Casino Español, were organized in

Spain's dominion over her colony ceased on the day when the volunteers dismissed larger. Still the Canadians are not contented, but her representative, Gen. Dulck, from the are longing for annexation to the United island, and if the plain fact had then been accepted, much benefit would have accrued to States, where the general prosperity and en-Spain, to Cuba, to this country, and to the civterprise of the people are in striking con trast to the poverty and sluggishness which ilized world. In lieu of this, Spain attempted to hide her real loss of the island, trusting pervades the Dominion both in town and country. Canada had better try independence to be able to suppress both the Cubans and awhile. Great Britain would gladly agree the volunteers. For this double purpose, to this, and then if she should show herself teers, DE Rodas was sent out with 20,000 worthy of the honor, we may some day conmen. Half an hour after he had landed in sent to admit her to the American Union as a sovereign State, or two or three of them. was a traitor to Spain as long as he stayed The Washington Treaty.

American possessions show an increase of

£664,314, and it is altogether due to Prince

Edward Island and British Columbia that

the balance on the wrong side is not still

Gen. BANKS is to carry through the House of Representatives a bill making provision for the execution of the Washington Treaty. It appropriates a considerable sum of money to pay the various expenses of commissioners.

counsel and agents. Before this bill is passed, we trust that Congress will ascertain why the treaty fixes the 9th of April, 1865, the day of LEE's surrender, as the last day of the rebellion. What arguments or what influences made the American members of the Joint High Commission believe that all claims of British subjects for property destroyed in the Southern States up to that day were tainted with the rebellion, and that all such claims for property destroyed subsequent to that day were free from such taint? It is an unquestionable fact that the rebellion lasted long after the 9th of April, and that the destruction of British cotton and other British property found under the control of the rebels between the 9th of April and the real close of the war was something enormous amounting to hundreds of millions of dol lars. Why, then, does the treaty relieve all claims for this property from the stigma of the rebellion, so that they can be hereafter presented just as though the property had been destroyed by the agents of the United States Government in times of peace and under ordinary circumstances?

Before money is voted to execute the treaty, these questions should be answered. The matter is one of grave importance. The people feel, at any rate, that American interests have been sacrificed in this treaty out the facts to which we have now called attention point to something worse than mere diplomatic defeat in the negotiations on our part.

The Internationals.

The members of the International Working Men's Society in this city desire by a funeral procession to show respect for the memory of Rosset, and FERRÉ, the chiefs of the Commune who were lately executed in Paris. As they are all laborers, the only day when they can do this is Sunday. They had arranged for such a procession yesterday, but the police authorities prohibited it.

Hitherto funeral processions have been seen in our streets almost every Sunday and although the International procession was forbidden yesterday, we saw two or three othere moving with bands of music along the streets. Why were they permitted, and why should the Police Commissioners make any such discrimination in such a case? The Internationals had arranged to form at one o'clock, an hour when their presence in the streets would not interfere with the worship in the churches, which begins at our o'clock : and there is no reason to doubt that their procession would have been as orderly and as free from objectionable features as any other.

Last summer the municipal authorities made a lamentable mistake in attempting to suppress the Orange procession. Their experience then ought to have taught them etter now. The Internationals have the same right to celebrate a funeral on Sunday as any other body of chizens. It is true that they are laboring men, and that, like trade unions in general, they are warmly attached to their own ideas and ways of regulating their society affairs. But they have a right | the case is clanged. to their procession; and any attempt to deprive them of it is an outrage which will recoil upon its authors.

Gov. Leslie of Kentucky very properly points out in his message that "mob law is no remedy for anything; and if a mob inflicts death on any person, all who countenance the act are guilty of murder." Lynch law appears to be esorted to in some States of the West more mmonly since the war than before. The sumnary punishments inflicted on deserters and other criminals under the stern rules of military law, and the practice of legalized homicide on nent. The somer measures are taken for the

The Apperticament bill now under the con ideration of Congress fixes the number of mem bers of the House at 231, on a basis of 136,119 souls to each representative, and gives an additional member to States having a fraction more than one half that number, by which latter Illineis and Missouri would be in another member at large, and Rhode Island would keep one of its present men bers. Gen. BUTLER's amendment provides that the dection in all States for members of Congres shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, by which the election of members of Congress would, every tourth year be held on the same day as that for Presiden resent system of electing members of Congret different times in the several States depriv the people of the opportunity to speak uniformly on any great question of legislation.

The election of Mr. PINCHBACK to the Since at Lieuterant-Lieverner of Lacirieux in de Executive. That Louisiana is in a state of disaffection toward the Administration cannot be deand, and that her cleeforal votes will go against reality as false as the rest of the telegrams of the world the annual exthat for over three years have been sent out but Snanish censor at Havana for the deliberation of the world the annual expenses of the military and naval stations have been regularly decreasing during the at once, according to rule, to be dragooned by

martial law and the suspension of the habeas corpus into loyalty to the Administration. Probably, however, the ineffectiveness of brother-in-law Caser's previous demonstration with regular troops and Gatling guns will influence GRANT not to try that mode of persuasion again in Louisiana.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MANIERRE declares that the reason the Police Commissioners forbade the International parade yesterday was through fear that church services would be disturbed. The procession was advertised to form at 1 P. M. There was a column and a half of church notices in yesterday's Times. But two of the churches advertised services in the afternoon, and they were not upon the route of the proces-

The diamond fields of South Africa coninue to attract throngs of eager fortune-hunters whose efforts in the pursuit of wealth are attended with varying degrees of success. A letter from a gentleman well known in this city describes the particular Golconda where he is expending his energies as a ten acre lot with over ive thousand diggers at work within its contracted limits. He is the lessee of a claim measaring seven and a half by twenty-two and a half feet of ground, which he has secured after three lawsuits upon an agreement to pay fifty per cent. of the yield for the privilege. On obtaining possession he was at once offered £250 cash for his right. The precious stones are found at a depth of twenty feet or more from the surface, that is, when they are found at all. One man who has worked industriously for over six months in a choice location only found in all that time ter small stones, the whole worth not over £25 while another man who was working within a few feet of him in five days dug out thirty-five diamonds worth £300 in the aggregate, and shortly afterward uncerthed a stone weighing one hundred and seventy-two carats. It is all a ottery. Some make a fair living by very hard work, some fail entirely, and a few gain very rich prizes. Provisions at the diamond diggings with the exception of meat, are very high. Potatoes sell for ten dollars per bag; bread for twenty-five cents a loaf; onions ten to fifteen cents each, and water fifty cents a barrel at the wells, which are two miles away. For a man to go to South Africa in search of diamonds without plenty of money to carry him through if he should meet with bad luck would appear to be the height of imprudence.

The plague which recently destroyed 60, 000 of the 180,000 inhabitants of Buenos Ayres is said to have originated in the following way Some Paraguayan prisoners of war, who returned to Paraguay last year, were found, on landing at Asuncion, to be suffering from yellow fever. Many of the cases proved fatal. The foul state of the city, and exhausted condition of the Para guayans after the sufferings of the war, were pe culiarly provocative of pestilence, and speedily a fever broke out which the physicians declared to be " bilions itcheroid." Hundreds perished, and thousands fled to the country districts. The disease next spread to Corrientes, and there it made fearful ravages, one-fourth of the inhabi tants perishing, including many of the physicians and apothecartes. From Corrientes the malady spread to Buenos Ayres, a filthy city which steamed like a dunghill whenever a hot sun shone out after a shower of rain. So honeveombed is the city with old wells, that it semerimes happens that a ludy falls through her parlor floo into an unfilled well under the carpet. The water of the river Plata was so thoroughly poi soned by fifth that the dead fish covered the roadstead and river; yet this was the water which the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres had to drink. The air was food and sickening; the water was corrupted; the earth was reeking with abomination. The plague found the place ripe for the harvest of death. The people contem plate changing to a more healthy site.

It is recommended in Cincinnati that Deacon RICHARD SMITH should build a truly good hotel to accommodate the approaching National Conventions. We trust that when he complies not to admit any wicked partners into the conern, and not to allow fires to be lighted on Sur day afternoon under the boilers of the steam er

The Allany Evening Journal pronounces the struggle in Cuba " repugnant in itself to all our instincts." The time was when the struggle of an American people to throw off the yoke of European tyranny, to abolish slavery, and estab lish republican institutions, was not repugnant ! the instincts of any honest citizen of the United States; but under the present bribe-taking, present-taking, and stock jobbing Administration

Mr. C. A. L. GOLDEY deserves especial credit for making public the facts concerning the sad death of AZEL P. NEWKIRK. Facts which should have been brought to light by the Coro nor were developed by Mr. Golder after the in quest was closed. The men who are really re sponsible for Mr. Nawking's death are now in fair way for putishment.

One of the most comical circumstances is the present condition of our politics is the a gn ing of a letter to Secretary Fish implying his to stay in office. The Times says that this lette was first signed by Vice-President Colpax, and he battle-field, gave, it is to be feared, many of them by Mesers. Anymore and Cameron and forture returned solutors a teste for bloodshed and two others. Out of these forty-five person there is not one who on the 8th of December Sos, would have signed a recommendation fo appointment of Mr. Fish to the office he n The letter they have now signed is noth h President-of cou se he asked them to so t-which forms a deplorable symptom of t olitical degradation which has come upon us.

REFORMING THE GOVERNMENT.

Senator Edmunds's Civil Service Bill-Pre-Viding for Competitive Examination of Candidates for Public Office. Washington, Dec. 9. The bill introduced by conter Edmunds to regulate the civil service of the

United States and promote itself lency, provides the hereafter all appointments of civil officers in the sec eral departments of the service of the United States except postmissters and such officers as are by la required to be appointed by the President, by an with the consent of the Senate, shall be made from those persons who shall have been found the bes qualified for the performance of the duties of the offices to which such appointments are to be made in an open and competitive examination, to be conducted as prescribed. Provision is made for the aucomment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a board of three com missioners, who are to bold their offices for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the Presi-dent, by and with the consent of the Senate, among whose acties shall be the following? First—To prescribe the confident one requisite for in appointment into each bracen and grade of the civil civile, naving regard to the fitness of each candidate a respect to may, be alth, character, knowledge and body, for the branch of service into which he seeks center.

and To provide for the examination of all he eduable under the set who may breen them e for aims in the histories. It apply who stands likeled in order of merit on the history who stands likeled in order of merit on the history who have passes; in example on the for any particular branching passes, the example of the first service shall have no formers in a non-continuous service shall have no formers in a non-continuous service of the carry that is not seen in minimum negles of merit by day the

Efforts for the Remaral of Akerman. Washington, Dec. 9. Altorney-General Aker man has said nothing whatever to the Presiden

THE MASSACRE IN HAVANA

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE SHOOT-ING OF THE STUDENTS.

Havana Spared another St. Bartholomes Massacre-The Attempt to Concest the Age of the Victims of the Bloodthirsty Volunteers-Another Demonstration. Extracts from Private Correspondence Communicate

HAVANA, Dec. 2, -On Sunday the long talked of review of the volunteers took place, and from about 3 in the afternoon a rumor began to circulate that some manifestation would be made before it was over, for which reason it was not so numerously attended as these reviews usually are. The time arrived and the marching part commenced. The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments passed, but as the Third Company of the notorious Fifth Regiment-the regiment that distinguished itself by the massacre of the women and children at the Villanneva Theatre-shouts arose asking for " Vengrance for the ashes of Casta fion !" and " Death to the traitors !" These cries caused some murmurs and much confusion, but the marching part went on. and all thought that the storm had passed over. noticed, however, that many spectators began to nove off the ground. When the Second Regiment of Light Volunteers passed—one of the last in the line—the same shouts were repeated, and then the public began to understand that the object was a premeditated one, and when the review closed at anif past 6 there were scarcely any spectators about,

DRINKING THEMSELVES CRAZY. The brave volunteers, who had been indulging freely n drinks during the review, continued to do so siter t was over, and patronized every rum shop and cafe where gin or cognac was to be had, until at abou half post 7 nothing was to be heard ah over the city but the shouts of these drunken brutes, yelling Viva Panaha !!! and !! Doubt to the traitors !

At a quarter before 8 they began to direct their steps in crowds toward the Plaza de Armas (where the Fifth Regiment had stationed itself) and to the prison; while other crowds of them roved about the streets, calling to and forcing such of their com rades as, from being less drunk, more prudent, or more humane, had retired to their houses. At 9 o'clock all the families had shut themselves up in their houses, and nothing was visible in the streets tut groups of these valuant home-guards rushing about, shouting " TO THE JAIL! TO THE JAIL!"

At 10 e'clock, in compliance with what I considered my duty—that is in order to be able to describe what I had seen myself—I went out. I made several visits and formd anguish and desplation everywhere. On coming out of our house I heard the burles sound the assembly. My worst fears were realized, we were in full revolution.

I then wilked toward the jul, and from the corner of Neptuno and Prado streets to the plaza of the Punta was one packed mass of volunteers, through which I had much difficulty in threading my way, and was 'requently obliged to prove that I was a foreigner, and consequently ignorant of all political matters in this country.

When I arrived in fromt of the jul the crowd of those defenders of the interity of Spain numbered over six thousand, while more thin eight thousand others were sentered about in Princo, Consulado, San Luzaro, Cuba, and Agular streets, and in the Plaza de Armas. All, all were

FELLING LIKE DEMONS

for the lives of the woor students then in jail. The Colone of the Fifth Regiment endeavored to nddress his men, but they should him, calling him theef.—gassassin, &., &c., and the same tiding harpened to Marthez Rico and to Bonifarco Jimeno. The dovernor, Lopez Roberts (I do not know at what time he went into the jail, triel to leave it twice, and twice he was ordered back by the volunters at the point of the byonet. They word that they would have the lives of the students, that nobody should leave the building until the sentence was signed and executed, and that it the lais were not given in, they would lorect to hall and put every one inside to death. (I forget to mertion that on the Saturdey previous a crowd of suscietous poonehad been to the juil, and demanded of the juiler the delivery to them of YELLING LIKE DEMONS

THE PRISONERS FOR EXECUTION. When the Governor tried to leave the jail the second time the rabble bonnetted stm, and when no man got mis matright again he wanted to address through designing with "Viva Esnafa," he was increased with shows of "Nonsense! Econgense boys who had rashed to the juli, were underly used and of the rable, and of course prevented from reacing them.

There was one circumstance which issuired a faint hepe that the wishes of the mob might not be carried out. A great number of the students were

of whom many were volunteers, and it was hoped that at least their sens would be stared.

The Governor reviewed the coarges, and found no eause against the lads, but the gelts of the mob in-ercised, and our Government had the cowardice to allow a so-called drumbed fourt martial to be held Of course, this consent was the death warrant of the to s.

TWO ONLY WERE SET AT LIBERTY, two only were set at the property, class Smith, son of an American merchant because, and lide onso Alonso, son of a foreigner of my which possessed the volunteers was ime; for although they had not got all the ed, hi any rate trey were to have the pleasure. f kaline eight.

At a quirtle before four the same a ternoon a quire was formed, and at four o'clock the students which don't ted two and two by the wrists. In the oliwing order:

Alionso Alvarez de la Campa José Marcus Melina y Llera,
Carlos Angulo Latano
Fla lo Gouzalez Toleno,
Fasenal Rodriguez Perez
Anestasto Remandez,
Augel Laborne
Carlos Verdugo,

Carles Verdugo.

They walked cairdly, except the two last, who were in tears coeither of them was fitteen. They were botto the usual chees, and there not to knee. All chees, the first, Doth Camon, kneit.

The Taird regiment was detailed for the execution. Theretwies soldiers were drawn up, and at the first dre six of the noor lads were knied. The last two. Angel Laborde and Carles Verduce, though rolling in ase of blood, were not dead; as a room if that little Ver ugo broke out it to sals, and called out, "My unother, my mother." The will beasts gave this poor culd and has little companied. AN THER VILLEY TOROUGH THEIR CRESTS.

must who the profited the conditive. The anner test he waves, as the the east tworld be east surjectively extensive, and the assessmallor, of the victure probablioactery activated, if the work most take the probablic and the desired was must take all entires (for the oldest was not on ten, and some were only twelve and filtrees) on that the observe imported to thom was not that the find touched the securities of the corpor, but in some one—who really did it is not as yet known-hand serviced the place of a frame. This cared onesion of the tenth that these victures were cost lack, young students, of course is intended to my cuide the world mad the belief that the security referred to the deal were full proven men, and in they acted with premeditation. By these means to authorities here loop to pastly althoroughly.

WANTON AND HERCAL ACT.

WANTON AND ILLEGAL ACT.

But the sacrifice of these eight imposent lads, the iter so their mothers, the hopes of their fathers and of our whole society, designed by a wicked Governor, and by a straid and wear acting Captain Genery, and curried out by a rabidle of volunteers who disgrace their country and the age, saved hiven ha from an awulfate, from a second saint Bartholomew's. If a weeklet had been rendered according to law, every general forced to remain in the jail every student arrested, the acting Cantain-General clauself, every officer who composed the court martial would unquestionably have been killed on the infuriated mobilities and the same fate, signly because they happen to have been born here. It impossible to tell. I say it novisedly knowing for well when he had been according to the saveges for months past, had it some layers been propaged for months past, had it is some layers been propaged for months past, had it is some layers been propaged for months past, had it is some layers been propaged for months past, had it is some layers been propaged for months past, had it is some layers been propaged for months past, had it is some layers been propaged for months past, had it is some layers been propaged for months past, had it is some layers. WANTON AND ILLEGAL ACT. MOMENTARY THURST FOR BLOOD,

MOMENTARY THIRST FOR BLOCK.

Havena would have been sacked, and scenes entering the fore which the most atrocious acts of the Fairs Commune would have passed.

The danger is pass, but only for the moment. The volunteers are embalaced by every successing also played for the marker every Cuban in Havana the insurance of the related masters of the island. Now they clamp for the lives of these who were sent to the law of the fines. They can cound take them any day, for there is no force to optobe to them. On Surgey mark it is stated still another review is to be made for the lives of the exiles as a vere made last Sunday for the lives of the exiles as a vere made last Sunday for the lives of the exiles as a vere made last Sunday for the lives of the students.

I cannot see what is to prevent the volunteers from commutting a general massacre. At any rate,

nothing but foreign intervention could stop it, an of this I entertain but little hope. The Unite States do not interfere, in spite of all that has nat pened, and in spite of all the insults which the same volunteers have heaped on Americans; an the Ostend manifesto appears to preclude the possibility of the intervention of any European power.

A LIVELY CONTEST FOR A BUGGY. Connsellor Mott's Law Books Deciding in Two Minutes what a Day's Struggle and Two Minutes what a Day's Struggle and Two Lawsuits Failed to do A Sequel to

the Rockville Centre Church War. D. R. Elmendorf was Superintendent of the new Methodist Sunday School in Rockville Centre Elbert Abrams is the proprietor of Abrams's Hotel at Pearsall's Corner. About a year ago Abrams leased Elmendorfa piece of ground for a long terr of years, and put up a building which he occupied as a feed store. He did a good ousiness until the church question came up. Elmendorf was one o the leading men in favor of a division of the church which culminated in a riot last spring, and the ar rest of seventeen of the rioters. Afterward he be came embarrassed in business, and left town unt his affairs could be settled, first turning over his property to his brother-in-law, W. H. Ricker, Rondout. On the 9th of September Rickey sold the property to Abrams. About the middle of November Elmendorf re

turned to Hempstead, and went to the stable of Abrams, and attempted to carry off a light burgy which he had previously owned, and which he still claimed on the ground that Rickey had no right to dispose of it. Abrams stopped him. Both held fast to the burgy, Elmender! to the shafts and Abrams to the rear end, and each was determined that the other should not have it. It was 8 A. M. when the contest began, and continued until 11 at hight. Elmendorf had his breakfast, dinner, and supper brought to him, which he eat out of the basket resting on the ground by his side; Abrams swallowed his provender from the box behind, his load being supplied him from the hotel.

The shnuiar spectacle attracted the whole of Hempstead to the scene, the people taking sides on the question of the ownership of the burgy as upon the Church division. Abrams, being a member of the Old Church party, had all the adherents of that side with him; while the New Church party were with Elmendorf. No serious disturbance, however, took place. At last, through the advice of Justice Mott, the contending parties agreed to leave the question of the burgy's ownership to a jury of their generaters.

urned to Hempstead, and went to the stable of

countrymen. Two trials took place, and both times the jury lailed to agree.

List Friday the case was up for a final hearing. At 8 o'clock in the morning Squire Mott's office was filled with anxious villagers to near the c.s.. Robert A. Davidson, Esq., of Hompstead, was counsel for the plaintif, Emendorf; and George A. Mott, Esq., of New York, for the defendant, Abrams. At 9 o'clock Mr. Mott drove up in his bugg; and he and his boy carried in fiften freshly bound tomes of the law, and laid them down on the desk in Iront of the Justice. This terrific display frightened everybody. The jurymen looked on with awe and wonder. Squire Mott peered over his speciacles with an expression of curiosity, min giod with reverence.

"What are you going to do with them books?" he inquired.

what are you going to do with them books? he inquired.

Connseller Mott—I'm going to read them to the jury in my summing up of the case of Elmendorf rs. Advanss. Is your library really to go on with it?

Squire Mott—Are you going to read them all?

Counseller Mott—Certainly, your Honor; what clse would I bring them here for?

Fquire Mott—Why, it will take you two months to do that.

t. sellor Mott-Very well; I'm prepared to spend that time in the defence of my clent.

At this stage, Counsellor Davidson sprang to his feet, and said:

"Squire, what is the costs? We will pay, and withdraw the suit?
Squire Mott went down into his pockets for a pencil, and after some time fished out a stump about
an inch and a nall long. He then procured a sheet
of foolscap and began figuring. At the end of
forty minutes he amounced the costs to be \$20.45.
The amount was paid and the suit was at an end.

ANOTHER CURIOUS WILL.

Attempt to Henl Family Quarrels-A Sonin-Law Surrendering \$100,000 Rather than Live Nearthe Old Man's Son.

Pirrisuunon, Nov. 29 .- An important and in eresting case, involving the bequest of property cas decided yesterday in the Orphans' Court of this Affectiony) county, on the petition of Mrs. Agne S. Kennedy, daughter and legates of the law Tromas S. Clarke, who died in 1867, leaving an estate of \$2,000,000 or more. This estate was divide about equally between his son, Charles J. Charles and Mrs. Kennedy. The deceased Charles was some what eccentric, and had out little confrience in his cultival's abinay to spend his fortune property consequently he nedged his bequest around with Kennedy, daughter and legatee of the lat-

hereby turbler order and direct that the excess shall procure out of my reditar to state to dever ends that may be both of my son J. Glanke, and my dagaster, Agasta Kennedy dage of the survival tell and telland tellands and month of the 4th day of April, 1885, the amount of \$4.00.0 acch."

incore moon of the 4th day of April, 1889, the amount mand value of \$10.0,0 and.

The suit was instituted against the trustees to obtain possession of all this residuary estate, which amounted, in June, 1888, to \$250,000. Up to July 4, 1869, one soo had been born to Agnes, and two to Charles, leaving a very large balance for which no provisions for distribution had been made in the will. The politioner averted that she and the wife of Charles, had passed that period of life when children were likely to be born to them. Hence, it was asked that a decree be granted ordering a distribution of the cress unry estate prior to the extiration of the climitation of the will.

The trustees resisted the prayer of the petitioner, declaring that in no sense and any necessity exist for anticipating the wishes of the decident, as they into the day not Mrs. Keenedy out of the lunds in their hands about \$2,000 annually for the support of her children, is addition to the amount she interited in her own right.

The Court, after hearing the arguments of a number of distinguished lawyers, including Judges Woodward and Back, refused to one the decider, each confirm of the resident property of the property of the resident pr

Woodward and B ack, refused to order the dec ce, and confra ed the trustee. In possession of the residuary estate must it is seen whether any more children are bore prior to April 4 18-3.

Another singular provision of the will was that the decedent bequeathed to Mrs. Kennedy's bushand real estate to the amount of \$5,000, adjoining the homestead of his son Charles, and money enough to build a polatical residence, provides that he occupied it within they years and continued to reside there during his lifetime. The two prothersistance could not agree, nor could they endure each other's presence, and this attempt to make them have on brother in law-like terms did not go down with Mr. Kennedy, so he decided to forfeit in \$100,000 sounce than live mixt door to his white-brother. He took up his residence in Philadel, his, thereby forfeiting that and one or two other han some equals and when depended upon his residence will be followed by taking it to the Subreme Chart, where no don't it will be sounce to set the whole assembled that the decedent was not completely as a provincipal being set up as a proof this last. Ixiox.

The Huntington Whipping Case

Your correspondent from Huntingto

compring to control the box. Mess Lefferson washing to inc floor, she then call-used the or Wr. Holson, the crime only or and for by was parshed actin by head I no not don't that the way that pain she h. It is do denoted the save brailer and the save painted the save after on the save painted with the assence of the save after on the save as usual. No objection was called a dress aft swould. No one in this village across at the boy was warked? disabelient, or that he call descript to be painted into obeying the call descript in the painted into obeying the calles of the school, and no one here snowing the last way to be a save as a way as a save and a save a save as a save as

that but justify the teachers in competing obselvence to wholesome laws.

Business Therm Business Therm Business Appointed Bishop.

From the the invalidation from New York we learn that father McNerney, secretary of Arcabishop New York, the three history of nominess sent to Hill the new See interference of nominess sent to Home for this bishopic were rejected. It is probable that the newly-appointed bishop will be consecreted condition of another hishop, and another appointment for the See thus made vacant will be newsery.

Senator Tramball Worth a Dozen Grant Schalor Translati Worth a Hozen Grant Mean.

Meanington Corresponding of the Christiana's ComSenator Trumbull soft to day that he has not changed his views with regard to Grant for recection, and that he never authorized the business tion of his views in the Churter-Journal; that cally an numerator proton of the alleged conversion

From Freezing to Baking the Prisoners. From Freezing to Basking the Prisoners.

They now hake the prisoners to death beside a furnice in Jefferson Market. I ist week they received non-to-death. Yesterday morang an intelligent policeman, who evidently reads the newscapars, took a prisoner to Court whom he had arrested on Saturiay night for intelligent. He set his prisoner down within a foot and a half of the furnace, which is now kept red-hot in the court room. Soon the prisoner, overcome by toe materials heat, fell of the seat in a fainting fit, he was carried outside and soon revived. Justice Cox discusrged him.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASRES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

Photographed at the Public Expense-Another Smart Adventurer's Exploits among the Down-Town Wholesalers. On Saturday evening Detective Silleck, of the New street station, arrested a confidence operator who describes himself as Pierre Choteau, the noted Indian trader of Santa Pé. James Reed, a liquor dealer in Broad street, made the complaint. prisoner's pocket memorandum book contained this

orry ... Lieut, Samuel Wallace, Forry eighth New York / Olmsters, Gen. Sherman's Division of the mayal execution of October, of ... "The Union, the Constitution, notes forement of law."

Wallace has been operating heavily, but not successfully. A few days ago he called on E. Hazard & Co , at 192 and 194 Chambers street, and represented imself as Pierre Choteau, the noted Indian trader.

himself as Pierre Choteau, the noted Indian trader. He selected over \$5,000 worth of assorted liquors, and orfered the bill to be made out for Pierre Choteau & Co., Santa Fe, New Moxico. When the bill was presented he took it and said that he would return m a short time with the cash.

Walface receipted the bill when once outside, and went to a drug store in Fulton street. Ho there also represented himself as Choteau, and showed the receipted bill of Hazard & Co. Ho selected a few thousand dollars worth of drugs, including twenty younds of optum. The drugsist having sold him so large a bill took him out and leasted him. Walface told the druggist that he would be back soon to complete his purchases.

Walface then went to Fabor & Co., cigar and tobacco dealers, at 36 Beaver street. There also he represented him elf as Choteau, and mide many purchases, and they gave rim a box of Partagas. He said he would soon return to renew his purchases.

Last Saturday Wallace called at James Reed's quor establishment, in Broad street, Mr. Reed at heard something about the spurious Choteau, ir. Reed's liquor suited Wallace, and he made a eavy purchase, but as he old not give satisfactory aswers about his convection with the real Caoteau, iswers about his connection with the real Caoteau, a was nabbed by a detective.

On his person were found many letters and resigns, while show that he led a very favilife in the may. A draft for £1,000 on the Oriental Bank Correlation of London, dated October 5, 1871. In layor Samnel Wallace, on the order of Monietih & Bark.

it, was found in his possession. He was taken to the Police Central Office yester-

the Remarkable Beath of the Rev. Dr.

Highie, of Trinity Chapel.
The Rev. Dr. Edward Y. Highie, for many years minister of Trinity Chapel, Twenty-sixth street, was found dead in his bedroom at \$2 West Thirty second street, at noon yesterday. Dr. Higtie was the son of a well-known Episcopal clergy man, the Rev. Daniel Higbie, of the diocese of Delaware. He studied in the General Theological Seminary of New York, and graduated in 1829. The same year he was ordained. His first church was in Marviand, it is believed at Havre de Grace. He removed thence to Trinity Church, Washington,

removed thence to Trinity Church, Washington, where his eloquence made him highly popular. Is 1836 he received a call to Trinity Church in this city, to fill the position of assistant minister. His preaching attracted great througs to the church, and he became the most popular pulpit orator in this city, He remained as the assistant minister in charge of old Trinity from his settlement until 1855, when Trinity Chapel was consecrated, and he was transferred to that parish. In 1867 Dr. Higble, on account of declining health, was releved from parochial duty and granted a year's leave of absence. Dr. Higble was for years a leading clergman of the diocese of New York. He represented it in the General Convention for several terms, and was also on the standing committee. He was a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, and a prominent member of all the Ebiscopal institutions. He was an old fashioned High Churchman, and athorough going conservative, opposed alike to the extremers of ritualism and the tadicalism of the Low Church party. He was twice swarried, his wife who survives him being a daughter of Commonary Realing and the propers Realing.

Abel T. Anderson. Dr. Hisbie's widow is residing in Amiapolis.

Dr. Highle had been an invalid since 1847. Family irreneles and the mexhacted do to of his youngest, and, a hoy of an common prices, affected the doctor's health materisty. Latterly he had grown very tout and become singgish in his briots. On Saturlay evening he requested his landledy not to have him discurred in he should not appear at breakfast. As the morning wore away, however, without the loctor's having arisen, the servant boy was sent to rouse him. Having knocked repeatedly at the four and received no asswer, the boy got a ladder, and no looking through the transom, discovered four and received no answer, the boy got a ladder, ma, on looking through the transom, discovered he doctor in his might clothes lying on the floor. The door was torced and the prostrate man was based, but life was extinct.

Gen. Dix and Mr. Duncan, trustees of Trinity Capel, took possession of the capers of the deceased doctor, and telegraphed to his widow and controlled.

A Young Widow's Last Letter from ber A Chanced Hashand.

On Saturday night Mrs. Elizabeth Atkins, a widow, aged 25, who lived with her mother and tepfather, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Newmater, st 231 East Twenty seventa street, shot herself. Mrs. Atkins lost her husband about two years ago. Latterly she has encouraged the attention of young Frank Barlow, of Hudson street, near Broome, and report mays was engaged to be married to him. Mrs. Atkins had for some time past been despondent, and on several occasions nor mother heard her say, "Oh, I'm tired of this lonely life; would to God I were dead." On Saturday evening she was sitting with her mother in the bassement, and turning around saddenly sail, "Mother, I wish you would go up stars and look ofter the baby." Mrs. Newmother had sourcely reached the room when the report of a pisod, apparently from the bassement, intrad her steps down mains.

On returning she saw Mrs. Atkins lying on the cofs, with a ristellor the floor near b. A physician was mostly summoned, and it was found that she had shot herself in the left side, near the heart. The physician says that the wound is not necessarily fatal. Mrs. Atkins, who was conscious vestering a say why she bad shot nerself, and asked to be showed to die it peace. It is said that her afflanced husband work her a letter on Saturday, whose contents are supposed to have been the immediate cause of accattering existeds. atterly she has encouraged the attention of young

Used and Cast Aside.

Mr. Samuel J. Anderson of the Tremont House, who cut insulated on Finder a transpa, is in a very low state. He was born in Atlanta, Go., and is in his low state. He was born in Atlanta, Ga., and is in his 61st year. He was private secretary to Gov Crawford of Govern, and his chief eark when he was secretary of War under Gon. Taylor. Mr. Anderson was for two years chief Clerk of the House of the resentatives in the United States Congress. He was private secretary for Major Gunther of this this, and write the famous and illuminating veis message, which called forth a very able and noble message, which called forth a very able and noble meter from the Hon Charles O'Conor. Mr. Anderson is a gen leman of culture, a protonal original thinker of the school of Annast Conte. Mr. Anderson was tremised protection by the Committee of Secretary for the school of Annast Conte. Mr. Anderson Was tremised protection by the Committee of seventy if he would assist them in fixing upon the Ring their crimes. He transact a greater name of these, and their model than the Committee of Seventy having a facilities and all their same different hald sunded them the Committee of Seventy having a facilities and are him, con a greater of Seventy having a facilities and are him, con a greater and the content of Seventy having a facilities and are him, con a greater of Seventy having a facilities and are him, con a greater content.

The Pive-Cent Houleist in Habitana. The jure rendered a verifict tent Clark us death by acciount. By adverse of the Atterney the Coraner committed Frigues county jail to a wait the action of the Gran

The Oldest Club in New York. thusiastic gatherfog on Saturday evening is clair House. The occasion being the annual r. James Muler, who has held the office years, was ununimously elected. President; of Alexander. Engleson and Capt. William I. Vice-Presidents; Anson B. Listor, Secretary Astuman, Treasurer; Henry H. Mott and Borart, Stewards. The clino was never in leasting continent than at present. It has 155 of some of sum next different on its fell, and it to generate in back to 1706.

Is this the O dest Inhabituat? Is this the O dest Inhabitant?

There is living at 233 East Forty-lith size the Mrs. Marzaret McHugo, the great grandmotion of Mrs. David Grosbeck, with whom sho resides, Mrs. McHugo is of frish parentsee, and was bord on 1.5 10th of October, 1775, when the United States were British colonies. Her than is only shelf of word a though she has completed not offer word. As the first all her facilities, is very active, and always the first and lepting her great granddaughter in house had matters, getting undiest in the mean or was 12 the fire, and providing breaking for the name.

Six Ounces of Chloroform at a Drawelf.
On Saurday Bridget Smith, an employed in

On Saturday Bridget Smith, an employee Believue Reception Hospital on Ninety methods between Ninti and Penth avenues, found a habit of one of the offices, and snows up at to confidence a she drank the ingone It was six ounces or confidence. She died amost rustantly.